



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 16 No. 9

MAY 1956

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Our Stake in Freer Trade

Obscured by the many glowing reports of our expanding industrial economy, our larger population, and mounting consumer demand for goods, is the fact that Canada is one of the great trading nations of the world. We rank fourth in value, behind only the United States, the U.K. and West Germany. In terms of value of trade per capita we are second only to New Zealand. We have a high stake in the freer flow of goods among nations. As a nation so dependent on trade for our prosperity, we need to be vigilant when some groups try to persuade us that more import restrictions and higher tariffs against goods from other countries is in the national interest.

Total exports from Canada are worth more than 4 billion dollars a year. Close to one third of this amount is earned from the sales of farm products. Recently, for example, export sales of grains alone have been \$750 million a year.

Farm Points of View

Some farm leaders of late years have departed somewhat from their traditional role as advocates of freer trade. More frequently we hear the argument that manufacturing industries enjoy protective tariffs, so why not farmers too? Farmers can make a better case for lower tariffs. Prices of things the farmer must buy have continued to rise while his prices have continued to fall. With lower tariffs on goods he might get some essentials more cheaply. As a matter of fact some adjustments in customs duties in the recent budget are designed to help his situation.

However, producers of some farm products, particularly dairy farmers, are sensitive to imports of cheese and other dairy products. They also, understandably, fear the competition of low-cost vegetable oils allowed into the country. Potato growers and producers of fresh vegetables from time to time have similar complaints. On occasion livestock producers, too, feel imports restrict their markets. This then is the case for higher tariffs and import restrictions to help farmers.

Imports of Farm Products

The main imports of farm products into Canada are mostly of types not raised here. The list includes

coffee, tea, raw cotton, unrefined sugar, citrus fruits, rubber, bananas, and certain vegetable oils. Raw wool and fresh vegetables are Canadian type products which are imported into the country in considerable quantity but are not generally in competition with Canadian products. Imports of dairy products are not considered great enough to have anything but the mildest temporary effects on our dairy industry. Import duties on vegetable oils could be raised to the point where margarine and butter were closer in price. Consumer reaction to such a move could be violent to say the least especially when they would have to pay much higher prices for shortening, cooking oils, and salad dressings as well as for spreads.

Primary Industries Vital

Twenty-six out of forty of our leading export commodities are products of our primary industries. Only fourteen are finished goods or parts, products of secondary manufacturing. Of the forty items listed in the Canada Year Book for 1955, over 3 billion dollars worth are primary products compared with less than 500 million for products of secondary industries.

Our main imports, on the other hand, are largely finished goods classified as secondary manufacturing products. Despite our rapid industrialization and a tariff structure designed to encourage Canadian manufacturing, we still fall short of meeting demands for this type of goods.

Recent mineral and oil discoveries are bound to increase our trade in primary products both in volume and in proportion to secondary products. It is short-sighted indeed for Canadians to see any merit in higher tariff barriers and further restrictions on the free flow of goods among nations. A minimum tariff protection is still justified to help our more efficient industries compete on even terms with those of the more highly developed U.S. industrial economy. There is, of course, no justification for tariff protection if any industry is inefficient.

What our customers buy from us they hope to pay for somehow both by exporting to us and to other customers around the world. Trade implies a two-way flow of goods.

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How Processed Milk Shippers Can Increase Returns*

Canadian processed milk products already sell above world prices. There is little hope that dairy farmers can increase returns through higher prices. Lower costs for processed milk and combinations with other profitable farm enterprises are the best hope for higher returns says H. L. Patterson, Ontario's Director of Farm Economics.*

F LUID SHIPPERS on the average earn a labour return of \$1.05 per hour while those who ship milk for processing average only 39¢ per hour. These figures resulted from an analysis of cost records of farms reporting over a 4-year period under the Ontario Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The study was made by H. L. Patterson, Director of the Ontario Farm Economics Branch, and reported in his article "Making Dairying Competitive" published in the recent special livestock management issue of the Agricultural Institute Review.

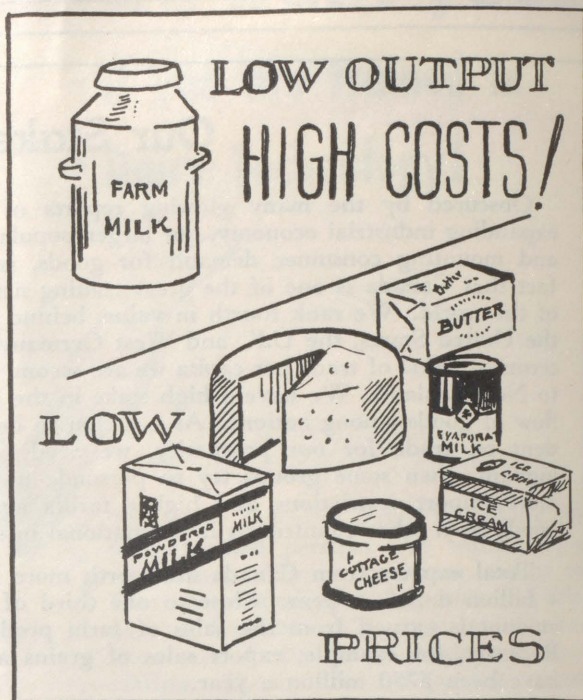
Main reason for fluid shippers having greater returns on the average did not lie so much in higher prices as in lower cost efficient production than the processed group. Mr. Patterson's study of all cost records for all herds, whether fluid or processed shippers, shows the answer to lower costs is due to five production factors. To obtain lower costs and increase net returns you must aim to be above average in the following points:

- (1) High milk production per cow
- (2) Low feed costs
- (3) High output of milk per man hour spent on the dairy enterprise.
- (4) Low ratio of investment in herd, barn and equipment to the total milk output from the farm.
- (5) High number of cows handled by one man.

Summary of Cost Information

A summary shows that dairy farm operators who have scored above average in all five efficiency factors have the lowest costs of production (\$2.49 per hundred). Those with 5 factors below average have the highest costs (\$5.34

The Processed Milk Shipper's Problem



per hundred). The majority, of course, range between the two extremes. Their costs average about \$3.20.

Correct the Weakest Points First

Likely explanation for more processed shippers than fluid shippers being in the higher cost groups is the nature of this type of dairying enterprise. Generally the herds are smaller and much of the farm income is from enterprises other than dairying. Dairying is more specialized on fluid milk farms.

Mr. Patterson, in his article, suggests that the "process milk" dairying enterprise should be retained only as a part of a well-balanced farm unit providing other income. But he feels that the dairying part should be brought up to a better net return position. Present returns on most farms are too low.

Hogs, poultry, and cash crops can be built up faster with less capital than a dairy herd. Where the overall net farm income is low, it may be desirable to build up these enterprises first before tackling the dairy problem. Changes in dairying are apt to take several years to carry out.

Best returns can probably be obtained by improving the weakest point in the organization first. "Average" is not a very high standard to go by, since approximately half of the herds in the D.H.I.A. records are above average for any one factor. The author points out that the aim should be to get every herd above average in all 5 efficiency factors.

There is still the question of how this might be accomplished. To answer this question, Mr. Patterson feels we can borrow from the experience of those who have mastered one or all five of the efficiency factors.

* This report summarizes an article entitled "Making Dairying Competitive" by H. L. Patterson in the March-April 1956 issue of the Agricultural Institute Review.

Farm-Tested Steps to Higher Dairy Income

Problem: Low Production per Cow

- Select replacement heifers from best cows bred to proven bulls with high production pedigrees (artificial insemination can help you select top bulls of a breed).
- Cull low milk producers from the herd. Cows which produce less than 8000 pounds of milk are considered by many experts as uneconomical producers.
- Purchase high producing cows or promising heifers to replace culled cows or even the entire herd if average production of the herd is very low.
- Maintain economical milk flow at a high level by feeding sufficient quantities of good quality roughage supplemented with adequate but not excessive amounts of grain concentrate.

Problem: Low Returns for Each \$1.00 Worth of Feed

- Increase returns from pastures, the cheapest form of feed for dairy cattle.
 - Establish rotational grazing plots on fertilized seeded pastures.
 - Early cutting of meadows for hay and grass silage increases the quantity and quality of aftermath grazing if required.
 - Supplemental pasture in early spring and late fall extends the pasture season and protects seeded pastures from overgrazing. (1) Fertilize "natural pasture" land. (2) Sow fall rye which provides early spring and late fall grazing. (3) Sow Sudan grass or other crops to provide emergency pasture for the hot dry period if there is apt not to be enough pasture available.
- Reduce grain concentrate feeding to an economical level.
 - Fluid milk herds: 1 pound of grain mixture daily for each 4½ pounds of milk.
 - Processed milk herds: 1 pound of grain mixture daily for each 6½ pounds of milk.
- Feed larger quantities of high quality farm grown roughages.
 - Save excess "grass" in the spring by preserving as grass silage as part of your grassland management program.
 - Cut hay as early as possible. When weather is poor for cutting, more grass-legume silage should be put up and less hay.
 - Silage corn is an economical high energy roughage source but will be costly unless you can depend on a high tonnage per acre in an average season.

Problem: Low Output of Milk per Man Hour

- Reduce Milking Time.
 - Start heifers in their first lactation on a quick milking routine. They can be trained to machine milking in four minutes.

- Second milking machine unit will be justified in a herd of 10 cows or more with 3 units in a stanchion set-up or one man operating 3 units in a milking parlour with over-head pipes.
- A properly organized pen stable can cut milking time by one-third.
- Reduce Feeding Time
 - Use large capacity silage and grain carts.
 - Loose hay takes twice as long and baled hay half again as long to handle as does chopped hay.
 - Step-saving barn arrangements, and well-spaced hay and bedding chutes save time.
 - Use electrical and mechanical labour saving devices such as automatic waterers, stable cleaners and the like.
 - On the average loose stabling systems require 1/3 of the time, or 210 fewer hours, for feeding and cleaning. Self-feeding trench silos, combined with loose-stabling is one of the newer time saving arrangements.

Problem: Too High Investment for the Milk Produced

- Overhead charges per cow or per can of milk decreases as the sizes and production of the herd increases. Large capacity equipment is most economical if used fully in a good sized, high production herd.
- Income is from the herd not from the barn and equipment. A higher proportion of investment in more higher producing cows pays dividends from more milk produced more cheaply.

Problem: Too Few Cows Handled

- Few herds with fewer than 13 milk cows can show a profit when all costs are considered. Overhead costs and labour time are too high when fewer cows are kept.
- For many dairy farm operations it takes almost as much investment and time for a small herd as it does for a much larger one.

Concluding Remarks (the Farm Editor)

It is still true to-day, despite our emphasis on marketing, that a farmers' level of income depends much more on the *quantity* and *quality* and *costs* of production of the products he sells than on marketing methods or prices.

The low income position of most dairy farmers selling milk for processing is an excellent example of not considering the problem realistically. These farms in general have a lower output of milk, and much higher production costs than their counterparts on the fluid market.

Market demand for processed milk products is not keen enough to assure high enough prices to keep all dairy units on a paying basis. In these days of higher fixed costs for farming and lower prices, the low income higher cost farm enterprises have to be expanded and made to earn their way or else dropped from the farm program. Small-scale dairying is now in this position.

Livestock Shows and Livestock Show Standards

Several weeks ago we received a preliminary report from a special committee of the Canadian Association of Exhibitions asking for comment on the question of Show Ring Standards and Classification for Livestock and Poultry at Canadian Fairs.

The report raises several questions related to show standards. It discusses some of the possible adverse effects on agricultural exhibitions in particular and on the livestock industry in general if standards are not changed. Because of the effects this study may have in the future of our Fairs, we have asked Dr. Eric Bradford of the Animal Husbandry Department, Macdonald College, to express his opinions. Following are some of the questions we selected from the report and Dr. Bradford's comments.

THE FARM EDITOR.

The Questions

1. Is it possible for a judge to properly evaluate animals solely on the basis of what he can see or determine by handling?

2. Show ring standards, as established by judges, without too much guidance or direction, form the basis for the selection of breeding stock. Are these standards satisfactory or desirable?

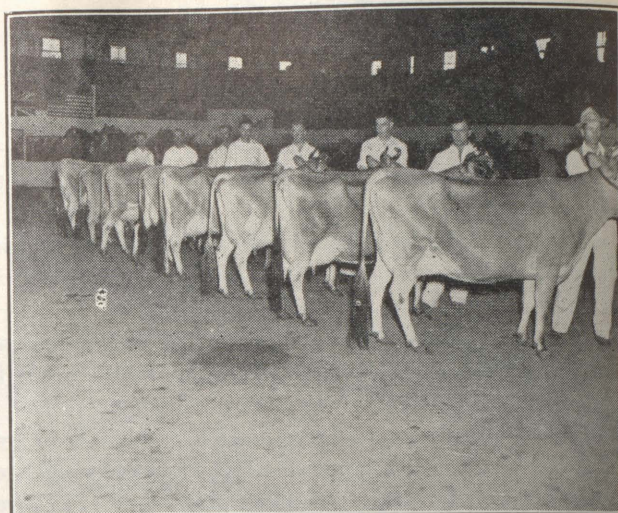
3. Do we admit, or do we deny, that the high fitting of livestock demanded by the present show ring standards is responsible for the high degree of sterility in breeding stock, particularly in females that have been on the show circuit? Some sources indicate 50% sterility.

4. Have present judging standards favoring small short legged type in beef cattle any connection with the incidence of dwarfism?

5. Is there any sound reason why R.O.P. Records should not be introduced as a requirement for the Dairy Cattle classes?

6. Will we be able to achieve the desired results in the development of the Swine Industry without introducing classifications for the encouragement of animals in Advanced Registry?

7. The Poultry Industry in Canada has developed rapidly in spite of our exhibition policies and classifications. Is there not an urgent need for greater emphasis on recognized breeds in the standard fowl classes, a lessening of emphasis on fancy or Hobby classes, and an increasing



recognition for the commercial side of the Poultry Industry?

The Answers

1. The answer to the first question is no. A judge can make some estimation of the value of animals with regard to certain traits by visual appraisal, but many traits contributing to an animal's total worth cannot be measured at all by this method. Little or nothing can be told by looking at animals about such traits as rate of gain, feed economy, fertility and butterfat test. Even such traits as milk production in dairy cattle or carcass quality in beef cattle are much less closely associated with type than is generally supposed. Thus judging of animals is limited in its potential usefulness even if there were no room for human error in appraising type which we know is not the case.

2. Are present standards satisfactory or desirable? Not very, in most cases. As mentioned above, there is inherently a low degree of association between external appearance and performance, and this situation is worsened by the attention that is paid to fancy points and to uneconomical degree of finish. At many of our livestock shows, of course, the animals exhibited are so nearly equal that minor points must be considered in making placings. The fact remains that as long as fancy points are emphasized, breeders will be led to believe that they have a relation to profitability which they really do not.

3. The estimate of up to 50% sterility in show animals was taken from beef cows. The whole question of effect of level of feeding on fertility needs investigation. It has been indicated from recent experimental work with sheep and swine that heavy feeding of females, as compared to moderate feeding, increases embryo death losses at early stages of gestation. The same may be true in cattle. It is doubtful, however, if the reduction in fertility from overfitting approaches 50%. Any reduction in fertility, of course, is an argument against overfitting, particularly since the practice is uneconomical from a commercial point of view in the first place.

NEW LOW *Silhouette*



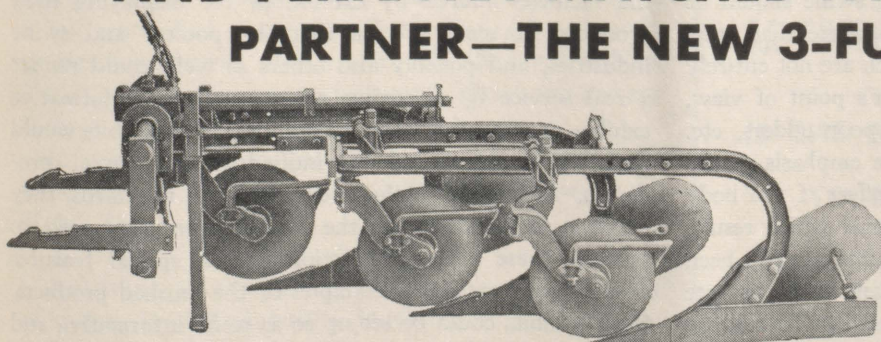
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4. Livestock shows, or at least selecting breeding animals on the basis of show standards, has very probably contributed to the increase of dwarfism in beef cattle. Dwarfism results when a calf gets the gene for the characteristic from both parents, each of which is normal but which carries the hidden or recessive dwarf gene. The incidence of dwarfism has increased markedly in the last decade. This means that the gene is increasing in frequency. Since all dwarf animals are culled, the only explanation for the increase in frequency of the gene is that carrier animals (having one dwarf gene and one normal gene) have been favored for breeding. If animals carrying the dwarf gene win at shows more often in proportion to their numbers than do those not carrying the gene, this could account for its spread through the breed. So far, it has proven impossible to pick out carrier animals with any degree of reliability just by looking at them. However, there is at least one case on record in which a well-known beef judge was asked to place a class of bulls on which breeding tests had been made. He picked out a compact individual which he considered an easy first. This bull was the only one in the group which carried the dwarf gene.

5. Requiring R.O.P. records of animals shown in Dairy Cattle classes would probably be of some benefit. However, it would probably be impossible to set the production requirements at a high enough level to ensure that show winning animals are actually superior producing animals.

With regard to the production of show winners, an interesting incident occurred at the last Royal Winter Fair. A purebred breeder and exhibitor was asked if he didn't feel that breeders in his particular breed paid too much attention to show type and not enough to production. His reply was that show winners do not produce less than other cows of the breed. It would seem that if the show ring is really to be a factor in the improvement of our dairy cattle in terms of their usefulness, show winners should produce more than those that do not possess desired show type.

6. The fact that hogs are marketed in Canada on the basis of rail grade rather than live grade is evidence that visual appraisal is of limited usefulness in evaluating merit in hogs. This point seems to have been largely overlooked by those interested in exhibiting live animals. Perhaps major, if not all, emphasis in exhibiting swine should be shifted to carcass classes. It is true of course that good carcasses can be obtained from hogs which are not entirely satisfactory from the breeder's or feeder's point of view, in that they have poor feet and legs, poor udders, etc. However, any benefit obtained from the emphasis placed on traits like this by judging will be offset if the body type favored in the live animals is not that which results in the most desirable carcasses. Also, as has already been indicated, no more about such important traits as rate of gain and economy of feed utilization can be told by judging live animals than by judging carcasses.

Advanced Registry provides information on rate of gain, feed efficiency and carcass quality, and use of this information should therefore be encouraged by livestock shows. The question arises, however: What contribution can judging make to improvement of our hogs when we have the much more accurate estimate of value provided by Advanced Registry?

7. The statement that the poultry industry in Canada has developed rapidly in spite of exhibition policies and classifications is probably apt. Commercial poultry producers have little concern with poultry shows today, and seem satisfied with this situation. In fact, the opinion has been expressed that they are more fortunate than producers of other classes of stock in this respect.

The Future for Livestock Shows

The question confronting livestock exhibitors and exhibition associations then seems to be this: are we approaching the time when livestock shows for all classes of livestock will be meetings of fanciers, as is essentially the case with poultry today, or can standards be changed sufficiently that the livestock shows can again contribute materially to the breeding of better animals? Livestock shows are potentially an excellent meeting ground for farmers, and provides an unexcelled opportunity for advertising breeding stock. Nevertheless, whenever the majority of commercial producers come to believe that the placings they see at a show have little relation to profitable livestock production, the shows will have largely ceased to perform their function.

The low correlation between type or external appearance and real producing ability in our animals indicates that shows can have only limited usefulness at best. This is not the fault of our exhibition policies or of any group of breeders, but is due to the biological nature of the characteristics involved in production. If such things as overfitting, attention to fancy points, and sharp practices are sufficiently discouraged, livestock shows can make a greater contribution than at present, at least in placing before breeders a desirable ideal toward which to work. It is doubtful, however, if show ring placings can ever form the sole or even the major basis of intelligent selections in any class of livestock.

How can livestock producers and breeders make use of the facilities offered by exhibitions for displaying their products? It seems to me that the poultry and swine industries, and possibly also others as well, could render a real service by featuring non-competitive, informative exhibits at our exhibitions. In poultry, such exhibits would probably be sponsored by individual commercial producers, and could include examples of the birds they produce, information on the breeding program used to produce these birds, production figures, special features of different types, and examples of the finished products. Such exhibits could be set up so as to be informative and interesting to producers and consumers, and could be made

sufficiently general to avoid giving away trade secrets if this were a concern of some producers. Some control over the setting up of such exhibits by the Exhibition Association would be desirable to avoid excessive advertising claims.

In swine, exhibits would probably be sponsored by breed associations on producer organizations, and could also include live animals, carcasses, displays of cuts, and information on breeding, feeding and performance. Such exhibits I feel would be of much more general interest and usefulness to the industry than the present live animal competitions, which are the concern and interest of such a small proportion of those engaged in the industry.

I would like to conclude with a statement, made by a beef cattle judge, which I read recently. "If you select for beef production, you will get the type you want. If you select for type, you may not get production." Is this not applicable to all our livestock?

What Happens to Wheat from Farm to Consumer

In United States a home economist for the New York Times has figured out what happens price-wise to a typical bushel of hard red Kansas winter wheat as it goes from the farmer into the consumer's mouth.

The home economist took prices as of mid-autumn last year. A wheat farmer near Colby, Kansas got \$1.97 a bushel for his wheat. The terminal operator at Kansas City sold the wheat to a miller for \$2.13 a bushel. The miller ground it, and sold the 43 pounds of flour the bushel made for \$2.35; and the 17 pounds of feed by-products sold for 35 cents. A baker in New York City paid about \$2.81 for the 43 pounds of flour, including freight from Kansas City.

The baker got 67 loaves of bread from the 43 pounds of flour. That means it cost him about four cents per loaf for the flour. His other ingredients cost him 1.5 cents, making a total of 5.5 cents for each loaf. The baking labor cost about four cents per loaf. A wrapper cost about one cent and the baker's overhead about one cent.

Selling costs, mostly for advertising and for the baker's "route man" who sells and delivers the bread to the grocery, are about four cents a loaf. The baker adds on a half cent a loaf profit and sells the loaf of bread to the grocery for 16 cents. The grocery sells the bread in New York City for an average of 19 cents, giving the grocery a three cents a loaf profit.

In summary, the farmer sold his bushel of wheat for \$1.97 and the 67 loaves of bread it made sold for a total of \$12.73.

* * *

According to scientists, most foods consist primarily of water. Lean meat is 60% fluid; eggs 65%; fish 80%; bacon 22% and some fruits as much as 95%.

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FARM FORUM

— News and Views —

by Leslie G. Young

Forum Whisperings:

Hudson Farm Forum, which became interested just last winter in the tree farm movement and conservation, saw a dream come true when the Vaudreuil County Tree Farm Committee presented seventeen certificates at a meeting in Col. F. R. Henshaw's woodlot on Saturday, April 21. This was the largest number of certificates ever to be presented at one time in Quebec. All qualifying farmers were from the immediate area.

The Vaudreuil County Tree Farm Committee, (Mrs. E. M. Robinson, Como, secretary), was organized in January of this year and is composed of members of the Hudson Farm Forum. Each member agreed to try to interest his neighbour. Doug. Morrison, Extension Forester for the Canadian International Paper Company, cruised the woodlots with their owners and gave instructions as to what trees had to be cut and what other qualifications were necessary.

At the field day, Doug Morrison commented on some young pine groves and spruce plantations. Manny Wilson invited all the members to visit the Harrington Tree Farm and Arch Jones, Macdonald College, issued a similar invitation on behalf of the Morgan Arboretum. The Tree Farm Signs and Tree Farm Certificates were presented by L. D. Chapman, Farm Forum chairman, and David Aird, Tree Farm Committee president.

Argenteuil District was the first to elect their 1956-57 Farm Forum Committee. The District held its meeting in Lachute on March 21. The forum delegates elected Mr. Ross Oswald, Mr. D. Bradford and Miss Margaret Brass to the offices of president, vice-president, and secretary respectively. Ross has been active in promoting 4-H club work and Miss Brass has served as secretary of the Hill Foot Farm Forum.

Pontiac is the only other District to send in a new slate of officers at the time of writing. At the District's annual meeting in April, Mr. H. Richardson was elected president; Mr. Lawson Corrigan, vice-president and Mrs. Gilbert Telford, secretary. All are Farm Forum supporters and are well-known for their efforts to promote the program.

Since the broadcasts have ended, there has been little news from other areas. Brome and Sherbrooke Committees have sent word that they are giving financial assistance to delegates coming to the Annual Meeting. Spring work seems to be fully occupying most people.

Because the Quebec Farm Form Association is interested in Co-operative development, your Provincial Secretary attended the recent Canadian Co-operative Congress at Ottawa. Discussions were held on three topics, "How do

Marketing Boards and Producers Co-operatives Complement Each Other?"; "The Functions and Services of a Co-operative College"; and "The Structure and Financing of Non-commercial Associations of Co-operatives". The organization of Co-operative Colleges may be of far-reaching importance to the movement as there is a recognized need for more and better trained co-operative personnel and leaders.

Secretary's Notebook:

As winter changed to spring, most forums changed their officers or re-elected them. Two Districts have already sent word of the election of their new committees. This has certainly been a boon to speeding up our work. Since the name and address of the new secretary are at hand, there should be no delay in sending on information. Besides this, there is less office work and a reduction in our mailing charges.

Both the Pontiac and Argenteuil District Committee secretaries sent copies of the minutes of their last meeting to the office. This procedure helps me to keep in touch with what is going on. This practice not only keeps the office up-to-date with what is happening in local communities, but does away with misunderstanding and is therefore to be highly commended. With such prompt reporting we are in a much better position to help solve problems.

Credit Unions in Canada

Since the inception of credit unions in Canada at the beginning of the twentieth century, they have experienced a rapid and steady growth. According to a report on credit unions in Canada for the year 1954, prepared by the Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, every tenth Canadian was a member of a credit union at that time. Almost one million new members joined credit unions during the nine-year period 1945-1954.

The total number of chartered credit unions at the end of 1954 was 3,961, with a total reported membership of approximately 1,500,000. This was an increase over the previous year of about 126,000 members. Total assets of all credit unions reporting in 1954 amounted to over \$550 million, an increase of about \$63 million over 1953.

Considerable interest in the Canadian credit union movement has been shown by foreign countries. Under the auspices of the Colombo Plan and the Food and Agriculture Organization, trainees from Jamaica and Pakistan have studied the methods of operation of Canadian credit unions. Other trainees from Burma, India, and Indonesia who concentrated principally on co-operation, also studied the credit union movement in this country.

A complete publication of the report "Credit Unions in Canada 1954", has been printed, and can be obtained from the Economics Division, of the Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.



Round the Country Store Stove

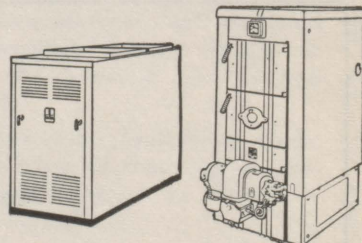
The friendly warmth of other days is reflected in such scenes of discussion groups as this—but the very concentration of the circle indicates the restricted area of old-time heating effectiveness.

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The Dilemma of Co-operatives

by W. E. Haviland

IN ITS BROADEST sense, "co-operation" means working together for a common goal. In this sense co-operation is probably as old as mankind. But since the great social experiment of the Rochdale weavers in 1844, "co-operation" has come to mean something more definite.

A "co-operative" is a voluntary association of people to carry on some activity for their mutual benefit. The people act co-operatively out of recognition of some need. Sometimes the need is for orderly marketing, sometimes it is for savings on purchases, sometimes for credit, and so on.

Co-operative business is very important in Canada. Nearly one-third of our farm products are marketed co-operatively, for example. And co-operative business is expanding along with Canada's general economic advance.

It is a paradox that in this very success of co-operative business lurks a mortal menace to the co-operative movement. The dilemma of co-operatives is this — in order to compete with powerful rival businesses, co-operatives become large and efficient themselves, and in the process they are in danger of losing their essentially co-operative nature.

Co-operative Principles

The essential features of a co-operative are: membership open to all; one member one vote; any capital invested receives interest only at the going rate; surplus earnings are paid to members according to their patronage; business is by cash at prevailing market prices; neutrality in religion and politics; co-operatives co-operate with each other; members are educated in these co-operative principles. Clearly, the ownership, control and profit-sharing of a co-operative are distinctive business features. The unique quality of a co-operative, however, should be its high-minded social motivation and spiritual inspiration. It is this superior moral quality that makes co-operation worthy of deliberate encouragement by society.

In Order to Survive

Often, in order to survive (and certainly in order to thrive) in our aggressive, dynamic, economy, co-operatives have to pursue the efficiencies of large-scale operation and of expert management. In doing so they are in peril of leaving an essential element of co-operative philosophy behind — namely the active participation of their members in the conduct of the business. Member participation is too often reduced to a nominal approval at an annual meeting of complex decisions already made by expert management. Even the directors may find it difficult if not impossible, to understand the business on the one hand, and to "interpret" between members and management on the other hand.

To recognize the dilemma of co-operatives is the first step towards finding a solution to it. The problem is: How can co-operatives obtain the services of managers who are not only efficient "operators" but who are also genuine "co-operators"? It is far too sweeping to declare that "Co-operators are born, not trained". It is nearer to the mark to say that a special kind of training is needed. After all, one of the basic principles of co-operation is education in co-operation.

Traditionally, education in co-operation has been interpreted in terms of educating members in the philosophy of co-operation, but its scope could be extended to include the educating of co-operative managers in the philosophy of co-operation as well as in modern business methods, and the educating of co-operative directors in modern commerce as well as in the philosophy of co-operation.

Some universities already make a contribution to this special need of education in the form of short courses and extension work in co-operation and co-operative marketing. Recently, however, the co-operatives themselves have begun to take hold of the matter. In 1955, in Saskatoon, the co-operatives there established a Co-

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operative Institute or college to train future managers of co-operatives in business practice and co-operative principles. The Institute hopes that it will also be able in the future to conduct needed research in co-operation.

The co-operative college idea is an interesting experiment that may well become the most important development in recent years within the co-operative movement. For unless co-operatives can solve their dilemma, they will either fail in competition with their business rivals, or, succeeding financially, they will become for practical purposes indistinguishable from their rivals in nature, if not in name.

Farm Marketing Board Members Named

Montreal District Judge Georges-Henri Heon, former chairman of the Heon Commission which investigated Quebec's Farm Marketing Problems, has been named head of the 4-man Quebec Farm Marketing Board. Vice-chairman is Abel Marion, onetime president of the Catholic Farmers' Union (U.C.C.). Alfred Dubé, of Rimouski County, and Dan G. Murphy of Stanbridge in Missisquoi County are the other 2 members. The Cabinet appointments became effective May 1 and are valid for a ten-year period. Salaries are set at \$11,000 for the Chairman, \$9,000 for the Vice-chairman, and \$8,500 for each of the other two members.

The members of the Board will be empowered to approve, change, or reject farm marketing plans submitted to it by groups of producers. It is also authorized to settle disputes and arbitrate differences that may arise. Another important job of the board is to assist in coordinating farm marketing operations, to find new markets and improve existing markets. They are also expected to assist in directing farm production to meet consumer requirements and to promote marketing of farm products generally.

Quebec's new farm marketing legislation is set up in such a way that it is to supplement not compete with the operations of marketing co-operatives. To be assured of farmers' support for any plan submitted, 75 percent of the producers of a product (whose production also totals at least 75 percent) must vote in favor. A producer scheme may include any farm product in any given region. The law allows for producer schemes to cover any product produced on the farm including pulpwood cut by farmers' on their woodlots.

A 20-member consulting committee will be named later to advise the Board on marketing conditions and problems, and provide representation of various economic interests.

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Frozen Semen For Planned Matings

by R. S. Dunbar Jr.

Associate Dairy Husbandman

West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station

Reprint of an article appearing in "Science Serves Your Farm"

IN RECENT YEARS it has been shown that progeny testing of young bulls provides the best opportunity for improving the average genetic merit of a stud of bulls in artificial breeding. One of the best sources of such young bulls is the mating of outstanding A.B. proven bulls¹ to selected cows which are superior to their herd mates and, when possible, daughters of other outstanding A.B. proven bulls. In certain of the larger populations of artificially bred cattle such matings may occur as a matter of chance, but in general, chance matings will not provide a sufficient number of young bulls in most populations.

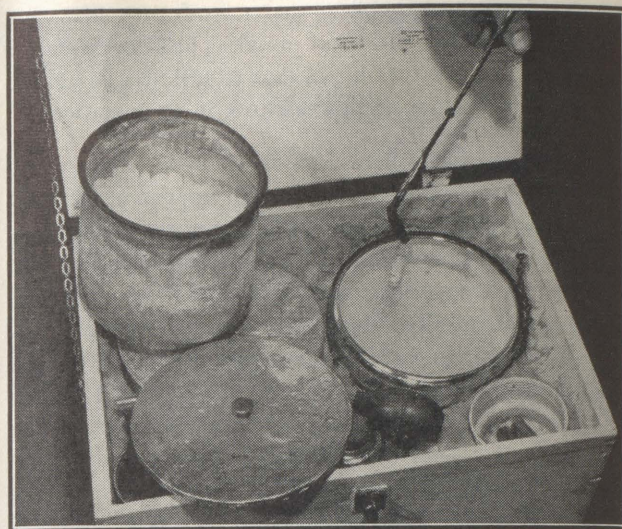
During the past year the Dairy Department has worked with the sire selection committees of the West Virginia Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., in the initiation of a planned mating program. The objective of this program is to obtain outstanding young bulls to be progeny tested in artificial breeding. This work consists of essentially three phases; namely, the selection of the cows, selection of the sires, and distribution of the semen.

Selection of the Cows

The cows were selected from registered and Dairy Herd Improvement Association tested herds which had an average production exceeding the average of all registered and tested herds of that breed in the State. The individual cows were chosen according to results of an indexing procedure, a modification of a selection index derived and published by Legates and Lush (3). It is an objective



Planned matings are still being made today with frozen semen from Seely Brook Pebble Beach 831870, dead since July, 1954. His 291 artificially sired daughters averaged 12,730 pounds of 3.6% milk on a 305 twice-a-day test, Mature Equivalent Basis.



A chest used for storage and transportation of frozen semen. The photo shows the arrangement of the flasks, and the bag of dry ice which is placed over the semen.

method for combining production records on the cow, her dam, granddams, progeny, and sisters.

A list of the selected cows was compiled by the Dairy Department of the Experiment Station and submitted to the appropriate sire selection committee. The committee then arranged for a contract between the owners of the cows and the West Virginia Artificial Breeders' Cooperative.

Under the terms of this contract, a cow is to be mated to one of the selected bulls and, if the resulting calf is a male, the Cooperative has an option to purchase the calf for a specified sum. No option is held on female calves and there is no charge to the herd owner for breeding the cow.

Selection of the Sires

The most promising young bulls in artificial breeding are those sired by bulls proven, in artificial breeding, to be truly superior sires. These sires must have large numbers of artificially sired daughters which have been tested for production. In order for a bull to be considered a desirable sire for planned mating, his daughters must be superior to the average of all the artificially sired daughters of the bulls of that breed in the same stud, providing their records were made at approximately the same time.

Several suitable sires were found among the A.B. proven bulls owned by the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc. The West Virginia Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., was able to obtain frozen semen from them.

Distribution of the Semen

The most difficult aspect of a planned mating program is the problem of having semen of a selected bull available when a selected cow is to be bred. This difficulty arises because A.B. proven bulls satisfactory for planned matings are few in number and usually are located hundreds of

¹ A.B. proven bulls are bulls which have been used in artificial breeding and have a number of artificially sired daughters which have been tested for milk and butterfat production.

miles from the cows to be bred. Because of their advanced age these bulls have a very short life expectancy. The technique of freezing bovine semen and successfully storing it for long periods has greatly reduced this difficulty.

In this instance, the semen was processed at the laboratory of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. Raw semen was diluted in an egg yolk extender to which certain antibiotics had been added. Glycerol was then added and the extended semen-glycerol mixture was measured into glass vials which were then sealed. Each vial contained enough semen to breed a single cow. Dry ice was used to reduce the temperature to -110° F., thus freezing the semen.

The vials of semen used in planned matings throughout the Mountain State are stored in an alcohol bath surrounded by dry ice in a large thermos flask. The flask is insulated by glass wool within a smaller wooden chest used both for storage and for carrying the semen to farms where the cows are located. Immediately before a cow is to be bred, a vial of semen is removed from the chest and placed in ice water to thaw. After thawing, the vial is opened and the semen used as in routine artificial insemination. The semen chest was originally kept at West Virginia University between inseminations.

On the average, the transportation of the frozen semen used in the State has required a round trip of approximately 85 miles. Such a distance would be impractical for routine artificial breeding, but not so for a planned mating program. Another additional expense is the cost of dry ice for storage of the semen at -110° F. But the important point to be remembered is the objective of the planned mating program.

Black Cattle Breeders Meet

Breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle in Quebec took advantage of the spring sale at Sherbrooke to hold their annual meeting on April 19th with some thirty members and technicians present. President Bruce McKellar was in the chair to conduct the meeting.

In an effort to get more publicity for the breed it was decided that the Society should publish, from time to time, a French-language circular so that the non-English speaking breeders could keep up to date with the activities of the Society and with the progress of the breed in Canada; they also decided to put out an illustrated folder in French for distribution generally throughout the province to complement the English publicity that is available.

A provincial field day will be held at St. Sylvestre de Lotbiniere on the farm of L. P. Payeur some time during the summer; the exact date will be decided later.

Membership in the Aberdeen Angus Society of Canada is 1054, as at the end of 1955, of whom 48 are in Quebec. During the past twelve months about thirty new herds have been established and it is confidently expected that many of these new beef breeders will become members of the Society.

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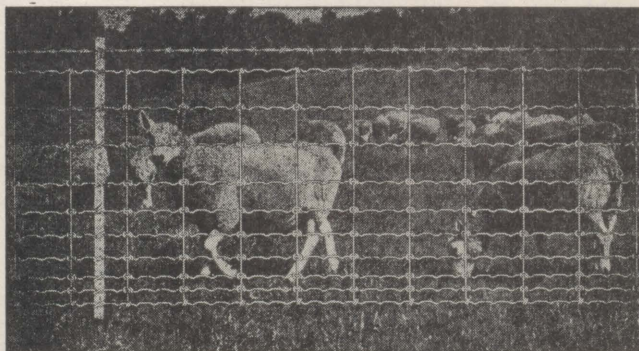
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Dairy Notes

Two Billion Quarts of Milk

Sales of fluid milk and cream last year reached a total of 5,330,000,000 pounds, an increase of 230 million pounds over sales in 1954. This increase in fluid consumption was nearly twice as great as the increase in milk usage for factory dairy products such as butter, cheese, ice cream and canned milk. While milk sales showed gains in all provinces, sales of cream declined slightly in P.E.I. and Saskatchewan. Chocolate milk sales rose by 19 per cent during the year, with skim milk sales up 15 per cent and buttermilk sales up 19 per cent.

Reserve- Supply

It has been estimated that nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds of skim milk were retained on Canadian farms during 1955. Converted to skim milk powder this would amount to nearly 500 million pounds or nearly six times Canada's present annual production of skim powder. Last year, Canadians bought over 10 million pounds of skim powder in retail packages, a five-fold increase since 1951.

Per Capita Consumption of Dairy Products in 1955

	Canada	United States
Creamery Butter	19.3 pounds	9.1 pounds
Fluid Milk and Cream	408.0 pounds	353.0 pounds
Cheese	6.4 pounds	7.7 pounds
Evaporated Milk	18.5 pounds	14.0 pounds
Condensed Milk	.8 pounds	1.9 pounds
Whole Milk Powder	.2 pounds	.2 pounds
Skim Milk Powder	5.2 pounds	5.9 pounds
Ice Cream (Imp. measure) ..	16.7 pints	25.9 pints

Premium Cheese

Although Canada exported 13.4 million pounds of cheddar cheese last year to thirteen different countries, practically all of the cheese was sold on the United Kingdom market where Canadian cheese commands a premium price over many other varieties of cheddar. Here are some of the latest quotations on the London wholesale market —

Australian "Choicest"	33.4¢ per pound
New Zealand "Finest"	35.1¢ per pound
English "Cheddar"	36.3¢ per pound
Canadian "Cheddar"	38.8¢ per pound

Connoisseur's Note

Imports of "fancy" cheese into Canada have more than doubled since 1950 with Denmark, Italy and the Netherlands accounting for over one-half of "fancy" cheese imports during 1955. Last year, Canada received 'fancy type' cheese from fifteen different countries amounting to 7.2 million pounds. Besides cheese from Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, France and the United States, small amounts came from Argentina, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria, Greece, Australia and England.

Top It Off

Canadians not only like ice cream when served alone or à la mode, but many prefer ice cream topped with fruit, nuts and syrups. Last year, suppliers to the ice cream industry produced 473,000 gallons of ice cream toppings, 429,000 gallons of fountain and fruit syrups and over 11 million pounds of chocolate coatings. For those who prefer the "old-fashioned" ice cream cone 407,000,000 ice cream cones, or about 25 cones for each person in Canada, were produced.

* * *

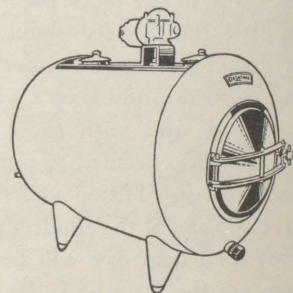
Driverless tractors, remotely controlled by radio, are being demonstrated in the United Kingdom.

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Our Cheese Business

Newspaper men and radio and television reporters were given an insight into the size of Quebec's dairy industry, and especially its cheese section, at press conferences held in Montreal and Quebec during the early part of April. Samples of several types of cheese, supplied by the Provincial Dairy School, were practical demonstrations of the excellent cheese that can be made in this province.

Pierre Labrecque, Director of the Livestock Branch, provided some interesting figures on the province's dairy industry. He pointed out that about 38% of the agricultural income in the province comes from this source, and quoting 1954 figures, reported that 1,708,000 dairy cows were kept on 109,443 farms. At an average value of \$128 per head, this represents an asset of \$137,948,000; they produced milk valued on the farm at \$174,297,000 and which amounted to a total of 5,813,882,000 pounds. He calculated the sale value of the products, taking into account sale price of the finished product, plus cost of transportation of milk and cream from farm to factory, processing, pasteurizing and bottling, at \$218,080,000 in that year.

Quebec uses 48.2% of its milk for making butter, and 3.4% for cheese. In 1955, Quebec's cheese factories made 15,089,000 pounds of cheese valued at 29¢ per pound; quite a drop from fifty years ago, when Quebec made no less than 81,000,000 pounds. In the year considered, 1955, Quebec made 19% of all cheese produced in Canada, Ontario produced 74%, and the other provinces made the remaining 7%.

In spite of this production, Canada imports cheese every year; in 1954, for example, 5,943,000 pounds of fancy brand cheese came in from other countries, and about 3,000,000 pounds of cheddar was brought in from New Zealand. The chief sources of imports are France, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and Australia. At the same time, Canada is an exporter, sending some 5,000,000 pounds out chiefly to England, but also to Germany, Belgium, Italy and the United States, and Quebec has its share of this international trade.

There are 62 cheese factories and 152 combined cheese and butter factories in Quebec with cheese production concentrated in the Nicolet and the Lake St. John districts. Canadian cheese is produced 58% by privately owned factories, 14% by co-operative factories and 8% by companies. 80% of our cheese is produced during the summer months.

Wide Variety

Besides the standard Canadian Cheddar, Quebec turns out a number of other kinds, which can be classified into two main groups — acid curd and heat curd. The acid curd cheese is made with either cream, whole milk, or skim milk, the product of which is respectively Jewish cream, cream cheese and cottage cheese. Heat curd is made of whey and gives Norway cheese.

Cured cheeses are of two kinds, the soft and the hard. Soft cheeses include the washed rind cheeses, of which examples are the St. Basile or Cream of Beloeil; cheeses cured by milds (Camembert) or blue cheeses such as Blue de Maska, Hermite; and cheese cured by rind bacteria such as the Raffine of Ile de l'Orleans, Richelieu, Oka.

Hard cheeses include the cooked and uncooked (Gouda, Tilsitt, Canadian and Parmesan); cooked cheeses with propionic acid added (Swiss); cooked and stringy (Cacio-cavallo).

Some of these cheeses are produced only at the Provincial Dairy School, but most of them are for sale in grocery stores.

About The Dairy School

Dr. H. L. Berard, Director of the Provincial School at St. Hyacinthe where these cheeses are made, pointed out that the School is organized to give three different groups of courses. There are short courses dealing with the manufacture of various dairy products. Then there is an intermediate course which lasts six months, and finally an advanced course for graduates who intend to specialize in dairying. Anyone who works in a commercial dairy in Quebec must have a certificate of some kind from the School.

The School authorities also carry on research, and for many years have been making a few varieties of European type cheese on a small scale. Some of these are now being manufactured by commercial firms in Quebec and it is hoped that more and more of these types will be made in Quebec, to help diversify our production. They are popular with consumers who have had a chance to taste them and the School is anxious to help to introduce these other varieties to the Canadian market, feeling that they would help to increase consumption of this highly nutritious food.

Bargains In Beef

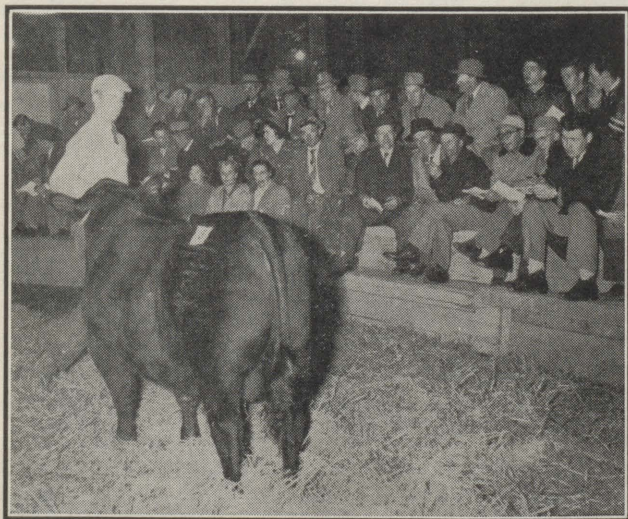
There was a dearth of interested buyers at the Quebec Beef Cattle Association's sixth spring sale held at Sherbrooke on April 19th, and while there were some very good animals in the three breeds represented, the general quality of many of the offerings left much to be desired.

Scheduled to start at 12.30, the opening hour found only the auctioneer and a handful of officials on hand; missing were potential buyers. Nevertheless, the sale got under way only a few minutes late, and the crowd straggled in, though many were not on hand to hear the official opening by Mayor Nadeau. Henri Tremblay of the Federal Department commented briefly on the stock to be sold, pointing out that a successful sale depends on offerings of good cattle, and deplored the fact that many of the animals on hand were not up to the quality that serious buyers were looking for. Pierre Labrecque of the Provincial Department praised sales such as these as a means whereby breeders could improve their herds by judicious buying, and E. T. Webster, Chairman of the Sales Committee, pointed out that in the years since the first sale was held, membership and registrations in the Association had doubled.

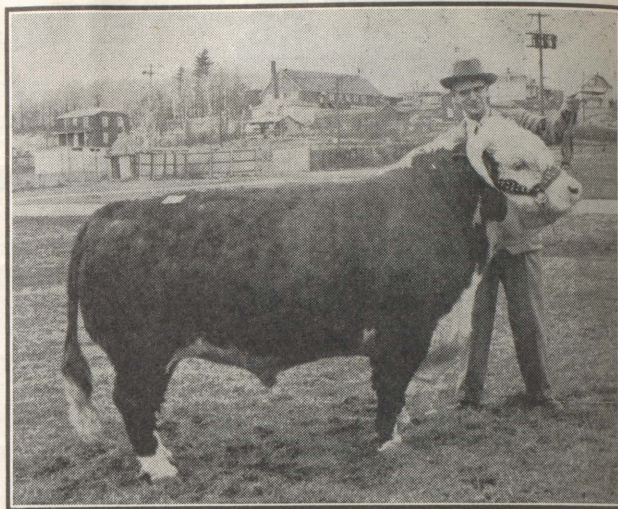
A Hereford bull consigned by Wes. Nichol of Lennoxville topped the sale at an even \$1000, which was paid by J. P. A. Smythe of Ste. Scholastique, and Henri Tremblay, who bought bulls of all three breeds, paid \$700 for an imported bull consigned by Mrs. T. C. Stuart of Arundel. Other prices, however, in the main didn't come even close to these two. Even with these included, average prices were:

	Males	Females	Number Sold
Aberdeen Angus	\$351	\$316	6—6
Hereford	594	273	4—13
Shorthorn	391	211	5—17

A comparison of averages with those of last year's sale show bull prices in all breeds up with female prices much lower, with the greatest slide being in Shorthorn females, which averaged \$366 a year ago.



In the ring is S. L. Kerr's Black Prince of Bridlington, bought by the Department of Agriculture for \$475.



Top priced bull at the sale; sold by Wes Nichol to Smythons Valley Farms for \$1,000.

Jos. Laberge of Danville paid the highest price for an Angus female, \$500 for a cow bred by L. T. Porter, and \$400 was given by R. Couture for one of Dr. McCall's black cows. The top price for a Hereford female was \$575 paid by R. McDonald of Cookshire for a cow consigned by J. C. Routledge.

Only one Shorthorn female sold over \$300; this was an animal consigned by Mrs. T. C. Stuart and bought by J. P. McIntosh for \$325. With the exception of one of Ross Edward's and one of Mrs. Pitfield's entries, on each of which the bidding ran up to \$300, no Shorthorn females sold over \$290, and seven of them didn't hit the \$200 mark. Practically all the stock stays in the Townships and vicinity.

Conditions for the sale were better than last year, except for the fact that the back end of the Arena building was too cold for comfort. Seats had been provided for the bidders so arranged that they could communicate with auctioneer Art Bennett, and he, with the able assistance in the ring of Agronome Lambert and Don MacMillan, kept the bids coming at a lively clip. But we still hope to see the day when this sale can be held out of doors. Perhaps every spring won't be as late as this one was.

Consigners to the sale were: Angus — L. J. Balharrie, Beech Grove, Braemanor Farms, Dewittville, S. Kerr, Vaudreuil, G. R. McCall, Lachute, L. T. Porter, St. Andrews East and E. G. Smith, Magog. Hereford — R. G. Beattie, Lennoxville, Alex. McDonald & Sons, Sherbrooke, John Nichol and John Nichol & Sons, Lennoxville, J. C. Routledge, Georgeville, and E. T. Webster, North Hatley. Shorthorn — C. N. Abbott, Varennes, Ross Edwards, Coaticook, C. Gaulin, Bury, Mrs. W. C. Pitfield, Saraguay, W. P. Sherman, Scotstown and Mrs. T. C. Stuart, Arundel.

Refinery Needs More Beets

The virtues of the sugar beet as a cash crop for farmers in the vicinity of the St. Hyacinthe refinery were brought to the fore last month at a series of meetings of technicians and agronomes organized by the Refinery staff and the staff of the Soils Division of the Department of Agriculture. Arranged by J. E. Lemire, manager of the refinery, and Auguste Scott, chief of the Soils Division, the meetings were held on two successive days at the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe with some fifty people in attendance.

The speakers pointed out the necessity of having accurate information about the origin, characteristics and the possibilities of the soils in an area of about 50 miles around the refinery, the district from which supplies of beets for the refinery can be expected to come.

This is an important point, for from 1943, when the refinery processed its first beets, to 1956, payments for beets to farmers have totalled the impressive amount of \$9,182,000. At the present time about 1300 farmers sell beets to the refinery and draw a million dollars a year. But this is not enough, for last year, with a capacity of 125,000 tons of beets, the refinery received and processed only 76,000 tons.

Mr. Lemire gave some interesting facts about sugar beet culture, and the indirect profits that accrue to farmers in addition to what they make from the sale of the beets themselves. For example, according to the director of a large refinery in the United States, whose figures Mr. Lemire quoted, the tops from 40 acres of beets have a feeding value for livestock equal to that of 1200 bushels of corn, plus 50 tons of alfalfa hay, which is the equivalent of feed for 6000 days for one animal. Continuing with American figures, Mr. Lemire pointed out that the United States has 80 sugar beet refineries which draw supplies from 800,000 acres planted in beets. Last year's production there was about 12,000,000 tons from which they made almost 2,000,000 tons of sugar, which is only about a third of the sugar which is consumed in the United States. Efforts are being made to increase the production of sugar beets in face of this situation.

Their average production has steadily increased until in the period 1946 to 1955 it was almost 16 tons to the acre. About 85% of their crop is thinned mechanically and almost all of it is harvested by machinery.

Points to be noted for success in sugar beet production are; well drained soil, proper rotation of crops, fertile land, attention to timing in the various operations, use of nitrogenous fertilizer after thinning, and the saving of tops for livestock feed, so as to waste no part of the crop.

Changes In Barley Contest

The Barley Contest will be carried on again this year, but a number of important changes in its organization will be made. The interest has grown to such an extent that it is no longer possible to hold a single contest that will take in all the province. Therefore, three divisions have been set up, and the contest will be held in only one division each year. The 1956 contest will include only the following counties: Bagot, Beauharnois, Brome, Chambly, Chateauguay, Compton, Drummond, Huntingdon, Ibroville, Laprairie, Missisquoi, Napierville, Richelieu, Richmond, Rouville, St. Jean, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Vercheres and Yamaska.

The first step in entering the contest is to make application to the county agronomer; in the application the farmer agrees that he will sow at least 5 acres of barley, which may be either Montcalm or O.A.C. 21. He also guarantees that he will have at least 40 bushels of the crop cleaned by the first of November. He will receive other instructions during the summer.

There are three distinct points at which judging is done. The crop is examined and judged while it is still growing in the field. The harvested barley is judged in a regional elimination, and the winning samples compete for the provincial championship. First prize in the field judging is \$50; in the regional \$200 and in the provincial \$250, so a farmer who wins right down the line can collect a total of \$500. There are a number of lesser prizes in each division, and the total prize money for the contest is \$2000.

When the crop is judged in the field, 25 points are allowed for soil preparation and fertilization, 25 for yield and 20 for the use of registered seed. Freedom from weeds and from disease is worth another 15 points each.

Fighting the Weed Menace

Another battle in the intensified war on weeds being waged by the Department of Agriculture was fought at Sherbrooke last month. A four-day conference between managers of co-operatives affiliated with the Co-operative Federee, the Provincial Youth-Aid Service, and the Extension and the Plant Protection Services of the Department of Agriculture was held in Sherbrooke in March and a similar one was put on at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere earlier in the same month.

Dr. Elzear Campagna of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere was responsible for the technical direction of the course, and he was assisted by members of the staff of the Co-operative Federee, the Plant Protection Service, the Experimental Station at l'Assomption and the College of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.

Agricultural Merit for 1956

District No. 2 will have the Agricultural Merit Competition in 1956; this includes the counties of Bagot, Brome, Chambly, Compton, Drummond, Iberville, Missisquoi, Richelieu, Richmond, Rouville, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean, Vercheres and Yamaska.

This is an area of dairy farming where beef cattle raising also holds an important place in the farm economy. Crop production is important, and Bagot, St. Hyacinthe and Rouville in particular raise impressive amounts of sugar beets, canning crops and tobacco.

Entries for the competition are to be made to the county agronomer before June 1st. Farmers who have already taken part in the competition and have won a bronze medal will be competing for the silver award, while silver medal holders will be contesting the gold award, along with those who were entered for the same award in previous years but who did not have the good fortune to win the gold medal.

Farmers of this part of the province have always been enthusiastic about the contest and have entered in large numbers. The first gold medal winner was Mederic Ste. Marie of Compton, who won the medal and the title of Commander in 1921. This family has made its own contribution to Quebec agriculture, for one of Mr. Mederic Ste. Marie's sons, J. A. Ste. Marie was for many years Director of the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville and, although now retired from this post, is still active in agricultural affairs and is a member of the Quebec Research Council. Another son, Raymond, is a successful farmer and breeder, and a third, E. A. Ste. Marie, formerly Director of the Experimental Station at Cap Rouge, is now a research worker at the l'Assomption Station.

Other Gold Medal winners from this district include Henri Boulais, 1926; Frederic Poulin, 1931; Donat Giard and J. G. Wilson, 1936; G. B. Beaulieu and G. H. Montgomery, 1941; Philibert Audet and J. A. Eccles, 1946; and Ernest Bourgeois, 1951. In cases where two winners are shown for the same year, the second is the winner in the "amateur" class.

What R.O.P. Can Do

In 1934, a certain farmer in Napierville County had a herd of dairy cows. He had heard the saying "A good cow pays her way, but a poor cow is a thief" and decided that he should know more about the production of each of the cows in his barn. So he joined the Provincial Postal Record of Production plan and put five cows on R.C.P. Four finished their lactation to give an average production of 4485 pounds of milk and 169 pounds of fat in 240 days.

In 1952, his herd had increased to 16 and in 318 days they recorded an average production of 10,422 pounds of milk and 382.4 pounds of fat. In 1955, 8 cows out of

a total in the herd of 21 finished their records with 11,372 pounds of milk and 406 pounds of fat in 328 days. How did this change come about?

The farmer credits the Postal R.O.P. It wasn't very difficult to weigh each cow's milk, every day, throughout her lactation period, and to send the barn sheets, with a sample of milk, once a month to the control laboratory at Quebec. The reports that came back showed him at once which were the good producers in his herd and which weren't paying their way. He got rid of the poor ones, once he recognized them, and replaced them with better ones. He also improved his herd by the purchase of a good herd sire. Today he takes pride in showing off to visitors cows in the herd that produce 13,000 up to 16,000 pounds of milk.

The Postal R.O.P. is even simpler today. Milk needs to be weighed only once a month for each cow, when the sample is taken. A better system at the laboratory makes it possible for reports to get back to the farm within the space of one to two weeks. And all the service costs is \$2.00 a year.

In 1955, there were only 3,500 farmers inscribed under this plan. The authorities hope to have more, and the Chief of the Provincial R.O.P. Division of the Department of Agriculture will be glad to give you any information you ask for. So will any agronomer.

New Prizes for Maple Products

Mindful of the importance of the maple industry in Quebec, the authorities of the Quebec Fair have added eight new classes to their prize list for this fall. These include hard sugar, soft sugar, "la tire"; a class for a collection of items that can be made from sap, and one for maple syrup. This last is a special class for exhibitors who could not, for some reason or other, exhibit at a local show but who still want to try for the provincial championship and the title of Maple King.

Another class calls for 20 pieces of fancy sugar in molds, from one quarter to one half pound each and individually wrapped. Then there is a class for three small boxes of maple sugar, each weighing one pound and containing fifty bite-sized pieces of sugar, to be served at dinners etc. This can include maple suckers so beloved of the children. The final new class is for three containers of twelve ounces of maple cream.

For some years now the man winning first prize at the Provincial Exposition for maple products has been proclaimed Maple King of Quebec and has received a suitable trophy. Only those who have taken first place at regional fairs have the right to compete for this title, but the new class described above makes it open to all comers. In addition to the provincial trophy, which is presented by the Department of Trade and Commerce, commercial firms add prizes of various sorts.

Ottawa Valley Seed Fair Held in Pontiac County

For the first time in its 29 — year history, the Ottawa Valley Seed Growers' annual seed fair was held in the Province of Quebec. Pontiac County District High School in Shawville, Quebec, was the scene of this important inter-provincial event early in April.

The Seed Fair attracted 451 entries and the High School gymnasium proved to be an excellent location for the displays of seed in their white bags, each with the startling black crest of the Association. The attractive and airy spaciousness of the surroundings together with smooth working organization combined to make a pleasant and profitable outing for the hundreds who attended. Educational exhibits from the Canada, Ontario and Quebec Departments of Agriculture, featuring better seed, added a good deal to the three-day Fair.

The Ottawa Valley Seed Growers' Association included members from 10 Eastern Ontario counties as well as the Hull-Pontiac area of Quebec. President of the Association this year is Orval Smart, a prominent seed grower from Shawville Quebec. He, along with Pontiac County Agronome Neil A. Drummond and the very active Fair Committee were largely responsible for the success of this year's show.

Some Program Notes

Educational programs dealing with such subjects as better field crop and pasture management; higher quality hogs; more milk and beef per acre; and latest trends in farm machinery and farming practices were popular features each day. A total of eight local farmers participated in the main panel discussions. This procedure kept deliberations at a practical farm level.

The popularity of Rodney oats in the Ottawa Valley was in evidence at the auction sale of seed following the Fair. Eighteen 10-bushel lots of registered Rodney averaged \$1.85 per bushel, well above the prices for other varieties. One exception was spirited competition for one lot of registered Garry oats which forced the price up to a record \$4.00 per bushel.

Commercial classes of Timothy seed sold at prices varying from 13¢ to 15¢ a pound with similar grades of red clover selling from 30¢ to 35¢ a pound. On the other hand, two 1-bushel lots of registered Timothy of the Climax variety sold for 55¢ a pound a convincing demonstration of the worth placed on this superior strain. Seed of registered La salle, a superior red clover strain, did not fare as well comparatively, selling for only 60¢ a pound or 15¢ less than the guaranteed government price. It may be that farmers have not yet widely accepted superior named varieties for the clovers, which would indicate more promotional work by the Canadian Forage Seeds Project is in order.



Pontiac Holds Special Show

To encourage greater local interest in the Seed Fair, special classes were open to Pontiac County growers. Winners were reported for six of the Open Classes with all top honours for oats, barley, and buckwheat going to Orval Smart of Shawville. Best sample of fall wheat was exhibited by Raymond Davie of Quyon.

In the Registered and Certified Classes, top honours for oats went to Bruce Smart of Shawville with Jim MacMillan of Bristol runner-up. Orval Smart's certified potatoes won in that division. Raymond Davie showed the best bale of alfalfa hay in the Commercial Classes with best soup peas by Orval Smart.

Highest aggregate averages in the Pontiac 4-H Grain Club Competition were scored by Lennis Zimmerling and Jim MacMillan both of Bristol.

Main Fair Winners

For the 14th time, a Renfrew County junior seed judging team won the Senator Haydon Trophy in the inter-county competition. The trophy has been up for annual competition for the 29 years the Fair has been held.

Championship ribbons, trophies and special awards for the best seed of various crops shown at the Fair were awarded as follows:

Oats	W. H. and P. J. Barr, Renfrew
Barley	Wallace Bros., Bell's Corners
Wheat	E. M. Ewart, R.R. #2 Perth
Red Clover	Ken Smith, Cobden
Alfalfa	James Henderson, Renfrew
Timothy	Myles MacMillan, Dalkeith
Peas	J. R. Coleman, R.R. #3 Almonte
Potatoes	Arthur Budarick, Palmer Rapids

Award winning soybeans were grown by G. A. Ralph, Richmond and Raymond Kemp, Ramsayville.

Judges and other officials at the show were drawn from the Canada and Ontario Departments of Agriculture with Andre Auger from the Field Husbandry Branch, Quebec Department of Agriculture, and Professor H. A. Steppeler of the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College. Mr. Auger welcomed the Seed Growers to the Province at the official awards luncheon on the closing day of the Fair.

Dear Readers:

The smoke barrel has finally reappeared from under its cover of snow in time for us to use it again. The ham and bacon, salt cured and blended with the smoke of maple bark, add a pleasant change to the usual winter menus, especially so when accompanied by nippy horse-radish and fried parsnips fresh dug from the garden, or preceded by salsify soup. We took the wax off a crock of nine-day pickles, and with a dessert of new maple syrup and fresh baked bread there is little more to be desired from any super market!

The tomato plants are doing well in their new box that just fits into the big window sill that measures thirty by ten inches. We're trying a new plan for quick removal of the plants to the hot-bed by placing old egg crate fillers in the box, so that each plant has its own container. The hot-bed is ready so it is just the idea of stopping cleaning, preparing seed and washing buckets long enough to get the job done. Strawberries need

MIRACLE BILL says:

"Good producing cows start with properly raised calves. 'Miracle' Calf Starter and 'Miracle' Calf Grower will supply everything a calf needs for rapid, sturdy growth with less risk of common ailments. Easy to feed — try it!"



Good morning... I'm your Census Taker

When I call at your home during the month of June, the questions I ask will take only a few moments of your time—the name, age and marital status of those living at your address. In addition, this Census is particularly concerned with agriculture, so we are gathering facts about acreage, crops, poultry and livestock, milk and egg production, machinery and your operating expenses.

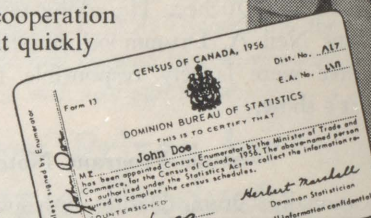
The information you give me will be kept in strict confidence. Every Census worker has taken an oath of secrecy. By Act of Parliament, the personal information gathered by the Census about individual Canadians can be used only for general overall statistics. It cannot be disclosed to any government agency or private organization.

Canada is taking count to keep up with her rapid growth. Census facts are required to meet and plan overall national needs—schools, public utilities, welfare services, farm and industrial production, employment.

The 1956 Census—
the essential measure
of Canada's
growth.

It's a big job—cooperation
will help us do it quickly
and accurately.

Every census taker carries this official identification card to show that he or she has been appointed by the Government of Canada to help take the Census. Ask to see it.



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Department of Trade and Commerce—Ottawa

DBS-1-56F

to be set out, and the raspberries have to be manured and mulched. All in all it is a very busy time; besides all this there are fences to be fixed and ground prepared for another crop.

Winter's banking and rubbish has to be hauled away, too. Fred used to do this with his dog team but this year he has advanced into another category. All a boy needs is an ox-yoke and a pair of yearlings and the first thing we knew we were hauling the trash away with a pair of oxen. "W-hoosh Buck" and "Whoa, Star" replace the command "Mush, Skippy."

At this time of the year fertilizer is often the topic of conversation. The other day when I was visiting with a local farmer I asked him how long ago the first fertilizer had been used around here. He told me a most interesting story of how the first

phosphate came in on the old Maine Central Railroad (now non-existent) from Boston about fifty-five years ago. It cost about \$20 a ton and was brought in to use on potatoes, and it was dropped very carefully by one of the most responsible members of the family, a tablespoonful beside each seed piece. It was not supposed to be touched with the hands as it was very strong. In the fall they harvested over 300 bushels from one acre and the potatoes were sold for sixty cents a bushel. They thought it was very good stuff.

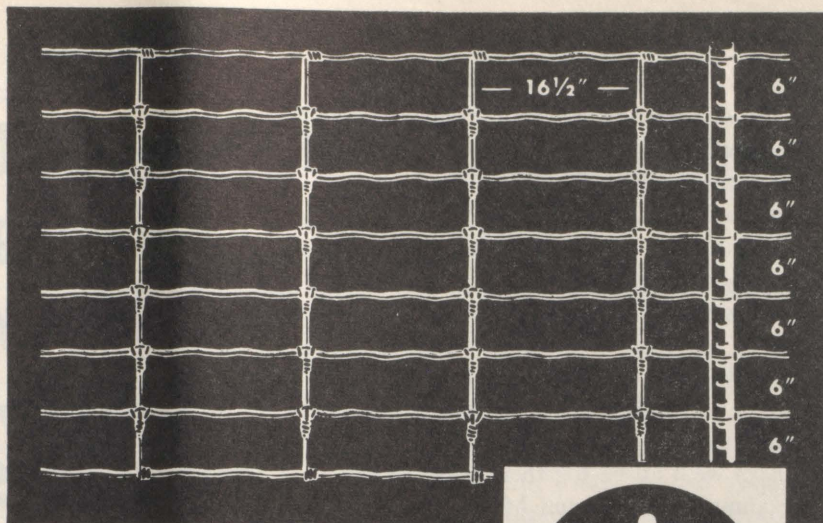
About ten years later, when he started farming on his own place, he ordered a half ton from an agent who had to have a ton order so as not to lose his agency. The agent was surprised at such a big order, for he usually got orders for one bag at a

time and very few people ordered even that much. Anyway, he spread the fertilizer on an oat crop of four acres. As harvest time approached it was a beautiful sight, the full heads supported on long golden straw. It turned out to be a great crop and the ground produced abundantly for three or four years afterward, showing the effects of that one application. "So I've always used fertilizer in my crop plan," he concluded.

Looking over crop statistics for Quebec, I find that we have a cultivated average of 30,000,000 acres, and produce 30,000,000 tons of hay. If we use more fertilizer, and improve our weed eradication plans I wonder what it could be? Weeds are costing each farmer about \$260 every year. So this is the summer to get out and improve things, perhaps by spraying weeds and spreading fertilizer. A special course was held in Sherbrooke recently on weed eradication; in this new programme farmers and the government are working together. We're going to see just how many weeds we can get rid of.

Barn meetings have been held in Compton at Lee Pomeroy's farm, and in Richmond at Mr. Beattie's. They were sponsored by the St. Francis District Holstein Club. Door prizes of meal were donated by the Co-operative Federee and were won by Mr. Nadeau of Waterville and Mr. Marston of Danville.

At Mr. Pomeroy's barn Hermas



WHEREVER YOU ARE, THERE'S A FROST DEALER NEAR YOU.

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- RUST RESISTANT—Frost zinc-bonded galvanizing adds years of service.
- MODELS FOR EVERY FARM USE.

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See your "FROST" dealer or write to us.

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MONTREAL

Lajoie was in charge of the meeting. Score cards were handed out to each farmer, who judged the cows, starting with the head and continuing down the entire body, picking out the good qualities and listing the poor points. The meeting stressed that production goes with type. Cows rated good plus are found to have good body conformation as well as high milk production. Dr. Bellevance told the Richmond gathering about Bang's Disease and the importance of controlling it in our herds.

One evening last week thirty 4-H members came here for their annual

meeting. Seven new members joined the club. Terry Lowry told about his trip to Ontario and how he went to the Ontario Agricultural College, attended the Royal Winter Fair, and visited Ottawa. Berton McConnell of East Clifton was elected president and Marilyn Labaree of Eaton Corner was appointed secretary. The children were busy acting as host and hostesses, assisted by Warren Grapes and Darlene Bain. The Bury 4-H club has also increased its membership, and the Lennoxville club entertained at sugar on snow in the Bromptonville Community Hall.



On Friday evening the Farm Forum met for the last time before the summer, and the meeting took the form of a celebration. We played the games each one asked for, some picked "500", others Scrabble or Crokinole. The games were followed by lunch, topped by generous helpings of ice cream and finally came an auction sale in aid of funds. I got four cakes of home made soap.

Perhaps we'll all be together again at the annual Farm Forum Meeting. Hope I'll see you there, too.

Sincerely,

Wally

Rate of Lay Spells Profit

Poor layers cost poultrymen money. T. M. MacIntyre of the Nappan Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, Nova Scotia, says the rate of egg laying is one of the most important factors in determining the profit from the laying flock. Few realize that the profit margin may be greatly improved by a small increase in egg production.

Egg laying tests at the Nappan Experimental Farm show that pullets vary in the cost of feed per dozen eggs from 16 to 33 cents at present feed prices. With feed at four cents per pound and eggs at 40 cents per dozen, a hen laying 150 eggs per year clears about \$1.25 above feed

NOW! Amazing New Way to keep your silage fresh, green, sweet-smelling!

Now, Nichols Chemical, 50-year leader in agricultural chemicals, brings you another great new farm aid. This time it's STA-FRESH — the handy, low-cost sodium bisulfite powder that keeps silage fresh, green and sweet-smelling.

STA-FRESH insures a superior feed with less work at lower cost. It is already highly recommended by many county agents and agricultural leaders. STA-FRESH has been used with success on alfalfa, orchard grass, brome grass, ladino, sweet clover, timothy, vetch and oats.

Cows prefer STA-FRESH-treated silage. In a typical free-choice test, cattle ate an average of 63 pounds of bisulfite-treated silage to 18 pounds of untreated silage.

STA-FRESH keeps silage sweet-smelling, too; rids it of that "silage stink" that fouls your clothes, smells up the barn, and may taint milk.

Get the facts on STA-FRESH right away. Your Orchard Brand dealer has it in 80 lb. bags—and complete details on how to use it. See him today.

STA-FRESH*

Silage Grade Sodium Bisulfite

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DAIRY SPECIALTIES

32 PAGE CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST
(FRENCH EDITION ALSO)

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costs. A bird laying 200 eggs per year clears \$2.80 above feed costs. This represents an added income of \$1,550 for a flock of 1,000 birds.

On the basis of feed cost per dozen eggs, with feed at four cents per pound, a hen laying 200 eggs produces them at a rate of six cents per dozen less for the feed than a hen laying 150 eggs. This is the same as adding six cents per dozen to the price of eggs.

Top production should be the aim of every producer. A flock averaging

200 eggs per hen might be considered to be doing very well, but a five per cent increase in egg laying would represent a saving of about \$7 per ton of feed. This adds up to approximately \$350 additional income for each 1,000 layers.

An increase of one egg per bird per year represents 83 dozen eggs from a 1,000 bird flock. At 40 cents a dozen this represents added income of \$33.20.

Every extra egg spells profit to the poultryman.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

CONSERVATION

by E. V. Brown

Conservation is a project that concerns every Institute member. The livelihood of *most* of us and the life of *all* of us come from the products of our soil and our other natural resources. We should be interested in all aspects of conservation, which includes our forests.

The president emeritus of the Canadian Forestry Association, addressing a Rotary Club recently, said "Conflagration of timberlands through careless human hands destroys some 300 million young trees each season. These young trees represent the kindergarten class of Canada's future forests". What is our responsibility here?

Institute members could inquire what needs to be done in our several communities and co-operate with other groups in the planting of trees along memorial avenues, recreational centres, school grounds and cemeteries.

Our international organization, the Associated Country Women of the World, has been associated with the Food and Agriculture Organization almost from its foundation in 1945 and at every Triennial Conference of the ACWW from Amsterdam onwards, there have been resolutions in support of some aspect of FAO's work; nutrition, rural welfare, technical assistance, improved agricultural extension services, the promotion of international commodity agreements, and tree planting.

Member societies often ask "What can we do to help?" In the December 1955 issue of "The Countrywoman" referring to the 10th anniversary of FAO, observed last fall the ACWW observer at FAO Conferences, Miss E. H. Pratt, has this to say; "There are some obvious ways in to resolutions to which they have committed themselves, which we can help; one is by concentrating on giving effect to resolutions to which they have committed themselves, e.g., tree protection and planting".

Miss Pratt goes on to speak of a tree planting ceremony that took place in Rome, "hundreds of school children planting a whole hill". Similar ceremonies took place all over Italy.

The suggestion has been made that every ACWW member plant a tree. In a recent letter from our National President, Mrs. Adams, she tells of planting her ACWW tree and asks, "Have you planted yours yet?"

One of our W.I. members, born in West Shefford, Mrs. B. E. Miner, a member of the Cowansville branch, expresses herself in poetry about conservation. She has done

considerable writing and says she has never found any difficulty in finding subjects, "they are all around us". Here is one of her poems that reflects this topic, conservation of our trees.

SPARE THE MAPLES

The sap that runs from maple trees
Needs warm sunny days;
And nights that freeze.
And willing hands to gather sap —
Or else there is no need to tap
Natures own delicious sweet,
And one impossible to beat.
Let Canadians conserve all these,
Our beautiful, productive maple trees.

Annual Project A Success

The 17th annual Public Speaking Contest, sponsored by the Chateauguay-Huntingdon County W.I. brought a capacity audience into the Howick High School Auditorium in March to hear and enjoy speeches from 17 contestants. Five schools, Hemmingford, Howick, Huntingdon, Franklin Centre and Ormstown took part this year and all the contestants did so well that the judges had a difficult time in making their decisions.



Taking part in the Public Speaking Contest of the Chateauguay-Huntingdon W.I. were, in the *back row*, Messrs Leslie Rennie, Athelstan and Stan Mackey, Howick, who, with Rev. Clarke Hood of Ormstown, acted as judges. In the *front row* are Mrs. Ward Rember, Ormstown, County President, Mrs. W. E. Bernhardt, Athelstan, Past County President and Mrs. Wallace Kerr of Howick, County Convenor of Education.

The Three Top Winners in the Various Classes of the Contest



Upper left: Lynn Radley, Nancy Winter, Marilyn Murray. *Upper right:* Heather Robb, Rosemary Anderson, Freddie Sherrington. *Lower left:* Mary Catherine Hooker, Beverly Smith, Hope Stewart. *Lower right:* Barry Stewart, Donald Waddell, George Donaldson.

OFFICE HAPPENINGS

The brief to the Royal Commission on Broadcasting met the deadline. The committee working on this, the convenors of Education and Citizenship, Miss Mackenzie and Mrs. Ossington, thank all those who sent in their comments. Several days were spent together, boiling everything down into concise form, with Mrs. LeBaron sitting in with them for one day. A last minute checking by the Q.W.I. executive and then the 30 copies were printed and sent to Ottawa by the middle of April.

Convention Exhibit

Still on our own work. Please remember the Convention Exhibit. *Three* articles of any form of handwork from *every* branch (made since the last convention) and *four* from each course given by the Q.W.I. Technicians. This display has never been as complete as it could, and should be. It is such a wonderful opportunity to show the visiting public this aspect of W.I. work.

Alert

Another "Alert" is being sounded. The National Federation of Labour Youth is circulating a poster and questionnaire on sport facilities. Your young people should

be warned against this. More information can be obtained, if desired, by writing the Q.W.I. office. A list of publications is also on file. This has just been received and is up-to-date.

With Others

Greater interest in crafts was the keynote of the annual meetings of the Canadian Handicraft Guild and that of the Quebec Branch. The Q.W.I. is a co-operating society of the latter. Mr. Gordon Reed, the Quebec president, suggested the 50th anniversary year of the Guild might be marked by an increase in membership. The national president, Mr. A. T. Galt Darnford, also sounded the same note. "You don't have to be an active worker in crafts yourself", he said, "just be interested in promoting them and giving others a chance". An illustrated talk on Eskimo art was given by Mr. Lindsay, Art Director for the Reader's Digest who stated, "Native Art will take its place with the best of European Art; we should do all we can to preserve it unspoiled".

At the last meeting of the Montreal Council of Women member societies were urged to speak to their respective M.L.A.'s about the proposed three new mental institutions to be built in this province. Lieutenant Detective W. G.

Phillips of the Bureau of Missing Persons of the Montreal Police made this plea in a talk covering all aspects of his work. He spoke of the distressing situation, not only at Fullum Street Jail but in his own department. "We need these places at once", he affirmed, "there should be no further delay".

A.C.W.W.

A new society was welcomed at the last meeting of the ACWW Executive Committee. This is the National Association of Women's Institutes of Malaya. It is not so long ago that organizing began in that country, by personnel sent from England at the request of Lady Templar.

More than \$10,000 has been collected in the ACWW for UNESCO Gift Coupons. These are now on their way to Ceylon.

A UNESCO Seminar is proposed, prior to the ACWW Conference in that country. This would be held in Colombo and would include 30 to 40 delegates from less developed areas. The ACWW, UN and specialized agencies will be studied and members will learn how to use this knowledge when returning to their own countries. Contributions this month to UNESCO Gift Coupons.:

Cowansville	\$10
Rawdon	10
Milby	5

The Month With The W.I.

An encouraging note is sounded in this month's reports — new members. That should bring fresh enthusiasm as branches swing into the programs and projects of another W.I. year. April marks this fresh start. Many Institutes do not plan special programs for that reason, but spend the time discussing the W.I. itself and "what do we want from it this year?"

The brief to the Royal Commission on Broadcasting was also mentioned frequently. The response to the appeal for comments was most gratifying; one can usually depend on W.I. members to "come through".

Argenteuil: *Arundel* welcomed three new members and dealt with business arising from the Board meeting. *Brownsburg* installed their officers. Ceylon was studied, followed by a quiz on that country, with prizes. *Frontier* had a jumbled words contest and gave money for the School Fair. *Jerusalem-Bethany* had a talk on House Plants and donated \$15 each to the School for Retarded Children and the School Fair. *Lachute* had talks on "Fluoridation", by Dr. E. Mongeau, and "Cancer Education", by Dr. Suzanne MacKimmie. Books are being sent to the Occupation troops in Germany. *Pioneer* welcomed a new member and saw colored slides of local scenes. A discussion was held on the School Fair and \$5 voted to this project. *Upper Lachute-East End* entertained 20 guests at their meeting. The School Fair was discussed here also. A complaint on traffic failing to stop for school buses is being brought to the attention of the Provincial

ANNUAL CONVENTION

BOARD MEETING

Tuesday, June 26

OPEN CONVENTION

Wednesday to Friday noon, June 27-29

It is expected the ACWW President, Mrs. Berry, will be present on Thursday and will be the speaker at the evening session.

Police. A demonstration by a member of the Lowe's Dairy Firm, in serving and decorating ice cream, was arranged by Mrs. Hume. This was served after, with cake, to the members and guests.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* had a paper on Hints for Housecleaning, read by Mrs. Brake, and a contest, "How many do you remember?" with a prize. *Grand Cascapedia* planned another concert to raise funds. A quilt was finished and articles brought in for a sale. Three cases of soup were donated to each of the local schools. *Marcil* discussed the year's work and made donations to the following: Q.W.I. Service Fund, \$20; School Fair, \$25; Agricultural Fair, \$10; and F.W.I.C. Leap Year Fund, \$4. A cake was sold by Chinese auction. *Matepedia* reported over \$30 made from the local paper by news and subscriptions, and voted \$10 to the Red Cross. Song books have been purchased and it is hoped that all future meetings will have a sing-song. *Restigouche* voted \$12 to the Scholarship Fund and \$10 to the Service Fund. The sum of \$2.45 was realized from news sent to the local paper and \$23 made from a Bingo party. Two papers were read; The Governor-General's Tour of the Arctic and The Treatment Clinic of the Allan Memorial Institute.

Brome: *Austin* is giving a life membership to a charter member. A membership has been taken out in the CAC. *South Bolton* also has a CAC membership and is giving a life membership to the president, Mrs. F. Whittaker. Five new members were welcomed here. Donations of \$8 were received for the building fund. *Sutton* reports two new members. A food sale and a hooked rug sold were the money-raisers and \$5 was given to the Red Cross.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* gave \$6 towards prize money in the Howick High School public speaking contest. A talk was given by the president, Mrs. Robertson. *Franklin Centre* voted \$75 for more folding chairs for the Intermediate School. Articles were received for the W.I. booth at the Havelock Fall Fair. *Hemmingford* had a talk by a New Canadian and Mrs. C. E. Petch, the first president, read the first part of their history. A white elephant sale was held. *Howick* had a talk on the Care of Flowers by Mrs. McKell and Mrs. Whyte demonstrated a fancy but practical apron. *Orms town* heard an address by Mr. Bruno Beaulieu of the Board of Trade.

Compton: *Brookbury* donated money towards benefit tickets. A clothespin game, with prizes, was the "fun"

at the meeting. *Bury* have been making hats under the direction of Mrs. Coates. A talk, "Heights of Land in the E.T." was given by Mrs. Parsons. A "Hope Chest" entry is being planned. *Canterbury* sent linen to the Cancer Society and are making articles from materials which have been donated. *Cookshire* had a demonstration, "The Oven Way", and a talk and demonstration on pruning apple trees and shrubs. The "Hope Chest" is mentioned here. A card marathon realized \$163; \$34 was sent to the Service Fund and 40 knitted squares to W.V.S. *Sawyerville* had a course in cooking with Miss McOuat. The school fair prize list was made up and three members appointed to give the April broadcast, topic, J.W.I. Donations included \$10 to the Service Fund, \$5 to the Red Cross and \$20 for the Film Council Membership. *Scotstown* had an average of 77.79 for ten meetings in the Attendance Contest.

Gaspé: *Haldimand* sent a parcel of food to a needy family. *Sandy Beach* donated \$5 to the March of Dimes, \$10 to the Cancer Fund and \$5 each to the Protestant and Catholic Schools for prizes. A guessing contest and candy sale were the money-raisers. *L'Anse-aux-Cousins* has disbanded but some of the members have joined *Sandy Beach* W.I. *Wakeham* heard an article on Ceylon by the Convenor of Citizenship. Books have been sent to the troops in Germany and several knitted squares and tuques sent to WVS for Korean children. The Work Calendar is under way again.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* had a Home Nursing class with 28 enrolled. A membership in the CAC is reported here and a radio listening group has been organized by Mrs. Fuller. Several items of timely interest were read and a contest with prizes was held. *Breckenridge* discussed the Leadership Course and ways and means of gaining more members. *Kazabazua* made plans for a May Day dance. "Does Nutrition really matter?" was the title of a paper read by Mrs. J. Joynt, followed by a discussion. A CAC membership is reported. *Lower Eardley* held a card party. Cotton has been collected for the Cancer Clinic. Several papers were given on pertinent topics and

a contest. *Rupert* discussed the annual Calf Club Fair. Mrs. Larose told of a W.I. meeting she had attended in England. A bundle of clothing has been shipped to Save the Children (30 articles) Dances are held in the W.I. Hall each Saturday during the month. *Wright* had a contest, an Easter hat made from kitchen utensils. Several papers were given at this meeting on a variety of subjects.

Jacques-Cartier: *Ste. Annes* had a demonstration on modeling ceramics by the Home Economics convenor, Mrs. Lariviere. Mrs. Harnott, Welfare & Health, appealed for used cotton and stated boxes would be put in some of the stores in town for general use.

Megantic: *Inverness* discussed new ideas for the coming year. The member who undertook the tea survey reported that she made 250 cups of tea and 60 "half-cups" from the half pound of tea. A donation has been received of a quilt top, with lining, and \$6. *Lemesurier* sent 12 crib quilts and two blankets to WVS and cotton to the Cancer Society.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* made plans to visit a local industry, The Albany Felt Company. "How Beans Built Canada" was the title of a paper. *Dunham* donated \$5 to the Red Cross. Cotton was sent to the Cancer Society and knitted squares to the WVS. A demonstration was held on pressing sleeves, using a tailor's "ham". *Fordyce* is giving \$25 to the Bursary Fund at Cowansville High School. Flannelette (135 yards) has been made up into articles for the nursery at the local hospital. All convenors had items pertaining to their departments and a new member was welcomed. Lenten Talent money amounted to \$46.20. *Stanbridge East* appointed a committee for the School Fair and seeds were given to the school children. Mrs. Harvey gave an address on FAO. The sale of a wool blanket netted \$23.50 and remnants were received for a powder puff quilt. A new member for this branch.

Papineau: *Lochaber* presented the secretary, Mrs. Berndt, mother of very new twins, with silver cups. Two new members here.

Quebec: *Valcartier* has the new cook books on hand, ready for sale at \$1 each. A discussion was held on dividing into groups for handicraft work.

Richmond: *Cleveland's* convenors gave talks on topics pertaining to their work and a "button-hole" contest was held, with prizes. Donations of \$5 each were given to Girl Guides and Brownies. *Gore* plans a rummage sale. Donations here were \$10 to both the Girl Guides and Brownies of Richmond and Melbourne and \$3 to the Red Cross. *Melbourne Ridge* is working on the hope chest. A member is coming to the Leadership Course. Birthday parcels were auctioned. *Richmond YWI* had a White Elephant sale and donated \$10 to lunches for needy children at St. Francis College and \$5 to the Red Cross. *Shipton* held a tea for a member who is leaving on a trip to Ireland and presented her with a gift. Teen-



Ste. Annes W.I. members relax after a sing-song.

age dances are still being sponsored. *Spoooner Pond* is working on a quilt for the Convention Exhibit in June. Nurse Dykeman gave a talk on "The Aged" and the sale of a quilt realized \$36.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* awarded a bursary of \$25 to a student attending *Macdonald College*. A talk was given by Mr. Lussier of the *Granby Locker Co.*, on the preservation of meats, vegetables, fruit, etc. Each member was presented with a gift of frozen food.

Pontiac: *Clarendon* donated \$10 to the Cancer Society. *Quyon* has compiled its Branch History. Gifts were given to eight members who have completed their first ten years in the branch. Donations were \$10 to the Red Cross and \$5 to the Oxygen Tent for Pontiac Hospital. *Shawville* held a bridge marathon and donated \$10 for hot lunches for needy school children. *Wyman* feels a new financial system should be devised by the Q.W.I. office, as it is hard to send in correct financial statements on the present annual report forms. The sum of \$10 was voted towards the oxygen tent and \$5 to the Red Cross.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* met at noon for a hot dinner. Much business was discussed and \$10 donated to the Red Cross. *Granby West* members are "bird-watching"; reporting on birds as they return. *South Roxton* discussed ways and means of improving the meetings. *Waterloo-Warden* noted that five members had perfect attendance. The report was made on Radio Listening (one of the branches that is carrying on this project) and plans were completed to hold a party to entertain the winning team in the "Members Attendance Contest".

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* had a wool darning contest, with



Hatley Branch members who visited the Carnation Milk plant in Sherbrooke.

prizes, and plans were made made for the entry "Hope Chest". Donations here were \$10 to the Red Cross and \$5 to the Blind. *Belvidere* entertained the county president, Mrs. Turner. The Tweedsmuir Competition was discussed. Donations: \$10 each to the Red Cross and the Cancer Society. *Brompton Road* gave the monthly W.I. broadcast, Mrs. Buck the member appointed to do this. Several talks were given at the meeting and a contest on homemade rolls was held, followed by an auction. Miss Hatch won the "spelling match". The convenor of Welfare & Health, Mrs. Decoteau, thanked the members who worked at the Cancer Clinic and donations reported were \$10 each to the Sherbrooke Hospital and the Red Cross. *Lennoxville* is planning a program exchange with Australia. Seven members from this branch attended the Sherbrooke Hospital Tea for the County W.I. *Milby* had members working at the Cancer Clinic and several from here attended the Hospital Tea. Plans were made to enter the Tweedsmuir Competition and two quilts are to be custom quilted. A food sale netted \$14 and a card party \$11. Donations: Blanket to Korea, \$5 to Lennoxville High School, \$5 to C.N.I.B. and \$10 to School for Retarded Children. Mrs. Turner reported on the latter, which is meeting with success.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff* held a panel discussion on "Are we getting the most out of our Institute". Plans were made for the exhibit at the fair, and volunteer librarians appointed for the month of April at the Community Library. A paper drive was held and \$10 donated to the Athletic Association. *Beebe* entertained the Cercle de Fermières. Each member is to earn \$1 talent money in the coming month. *Hatley* members are using the "Hymn of All Nations" at the meetings. A travelling apron netted \$12 and a donation of \$2 was received for another selection of books from the Travelling Library. *Hatley Centre* held a lively discussion on renting a hall for future meetings (voted down). Mr. W. G. MacDougall was guest speaker, his topic the value of vegetable gardens and beautification of home grounds, followed by a discussion. Donations here: \$15 for school lunches and \$5 to the Red Cross. A hatmaking course is scheduled. *Minton* had a busy meeting with no time for a special program. *North Hatley* held a farewell party for Mrs. (Dr.) Harrison who has moved to Sillery. Cotton for the Cancer Society is being collected and sending books overseas is to be continued. *Stanstead North* had the county broadcast over Station *Wike*, Newport, Vt. with Mrs. Goodsell the speaker on the School for Retarded Children. The CAC membership is to be continued. *Tomifobia* reports a busy meeting discussing W.I. work, no time for "specials".

Montcalm: *Rawdon* discussed the polio clinic that is to be held soon and the pro's and con's of opening a public library were studied. A member showed coloured slides of local scenes.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

A Quiet Summer at Mac

By the first of May all our students, except those in the School for Teachers and the few agricultural students who are working here for the summer, will have packed up and gone for the holidays. And we suspect that most of them feel that with their departure the College sinks into somnolence, not to re-awaken until the fall when it is time to resume classes. But nothing could be farther from the truth, for during the summer the facilities of the College are made available to all sorts of organizations whose directors find that our residence accommodation, our classroom space, and our nearness to Montreal make Macdonald an ideal place in which to hold meetings and conventions. The residence staffs have barely time to get the rooms in order after the regular occupants have left when it is time to prepare them for other guests.

From May 28 to June 1 the Quebec Women's Institute will hold a leadership training course in which about 40 women are expected to take part. They will live in Brittain Hall (what we used to call the Men's Residence) and hold their meetings in the Main Building. There will be a quiet period of about three weeks, and then, from June 20 to 23, we will have with us some 200 delegates attending the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Microbiologists. They will hold business meetings, read and listen to scientific papers, and discuss the problems that bacteriologists have to discuss.

No sooner have they left than the Quebec Women's Institutes annual Convention gets under way, on June 25 with a meeting of the executive, and general meetings starting the next day. This year the International President, Mrs. Alice Berry of Australia, will be an honoured guest, and the 200 or so local delegates are already looking forward to meeting her.

From July 3 to August 4 comes the usual Summer School for Teachers at which an enrollment of about 300 is expected, and the Canadian Association of Nurserymen will be with us for two days on August 9 and 10 for a series of meetings and discussions.

Following them comes the big event, the International Congress of Entomology, being held for the first time in Canada. The meetings of this organization will be held at McGill and the University of Montreal, but so many delegates are coming, from all parts of the world, that living quarters in Montreal cannot be found for them all, and every room we have here is being reserved for them. The costs of this particular gathering are being met by Federal and Provincial grants, with generous support from the City of Montreal, the host universities, UNESCO, and many commercial organizations and scientific societies.

And finally, later in August we will have the summer meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society on the campus. This, then, is our programme for the summer.

The Graduates Are Leaving

It's the end of another stage for seventy-one senior students, who have come to the end of the four year course in Agriculture or in Household Science and are now looking for fresh fields to conquer. The graduating classes this year number fifty-four in Agriculture and seventeen in Household Science and their diversity of interests is suggested by the subjects in which they chose to specialize while at Mac.

In Agriculture, the Animal Husbandry option attracted nine students and the relatively new Agricultural Engineering option came next with eight. Bacteriology and Entomology had seven each, Economics six, Agronomy five and Chemistry, Horticulture and Poultry had three each. Two students chose Plant Pathology and one was in the General Agriculture option.

Most of the Household Science students chose to enter the field of Dietetics, and fourteen of them were in this option with only three in the Teaching option. But whatever their choice of specialization in their undergraduate years, they are all going from us imbued with that spirit which characterizes all Macdonald graduates; they have mastered their work and are ready to render service.

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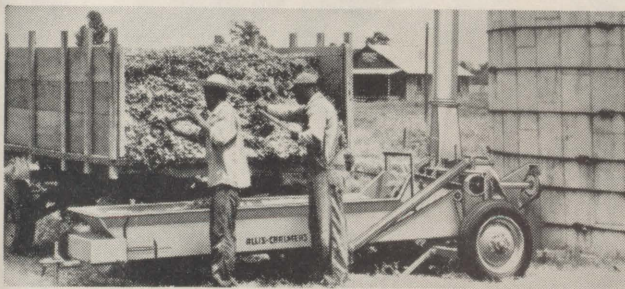
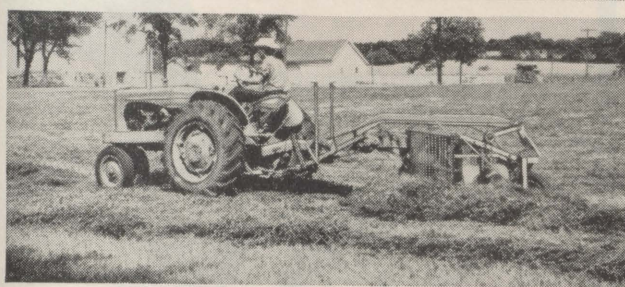
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